

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Property Name: Jefferson Historic District Inventory Number: F-2-039  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Historic district: ☒ yes ☐ no  
City: Jefferson Zip Code: 21755 County: Frederick  
USGS Quadrangle(s): Point of Rocks  
Property Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Account ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Map Number: 84, 84A  
Project: TEA-21 DOE Agency: Maryland Historical Trust  
Agency Prepared By: Maryland Historical Trust  
Preparer's Name: Nancy Kurtz Date Prepared: 4/14/2004

Documentation is presented in: MIHP form for the district (F-2-39) as well as individual MIHP forms for properties within the district (F-2-40, F-2-41 and F-2-42).

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☒ Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended  
Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*

Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_

Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Listed: ☐ yes ☐ no

Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ no Name: Peter Kurtze; Nancy Kurtz Date: 5/7/2004

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Jefferson Historic District is significant as a well-preserved example of a linear turnpike village which served the turnpike and the surrounding farming community from the late eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries. It is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its associations with the development of transportation, agriculture and commerce in rural Frederick County. It derives additional significance under Criterion C for its cohesive aggregation of buildings reflecting a range of vernacular types characteristic of the region in the period.

Jefferson Historic District is located on Jefferson Pike in the Middletown Valley of Frederick County about five miles southwest of the city of Frederick. Forty lots were platted in 1774 as the village of New Town along an eighteenth century turnpike route between Frederick and Harper's Ferry. In 1795 an additional twenty-two lots were added at the west end of the original section and called New Freedom. In 1832 the plats were combined and filed in the land records as the town of Jefferson. The Jefferson Historic District contains approximately 95 resources, 74 of which contribute to its significance. The contributing resources are primarily residential, and also include three churches, several small businesses, a garage, a few professional offices in converted residential buildings and a feed and agricultural supply warehouse. Several resources were combination residential and commercial, now converted to residential use. The buildings are constructed of log, stone, brick, frame or rusticated concrete

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments:

Nancy Kurtz  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Wednesday, April 14, 2004  
Date

Peter Kurtze  
Reviewer, National Register Program

Wednesday, June 23, 2004  
Date

block; residences are typically two stories with three- to five-bays, placed close to the street, many with porches. The buildings exemplify vernacular types characteristic of the region and demonstrate an interest in national building styles such as Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Queen Anne. Ornamentation includes projecting bays, round and pointed arch windows, ornamental brackets, dentil molding and fish scale shingles. Twentieth century alterations typically include synthetic siding and roofing materials and rear or side additions. The Jefferson Historic District contains a limited number of late twentieth century buildings and retains its early plan and integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**Eligibility recommended   X  Eligibility not recommended       Criteria:   X   A     B   X   C     D Considerations:     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

MHT Comments:

Nancy Kurtz

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Wednesday, April 14, 2004

Date

Peter Kurtze

Reviewer, National Register Program

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Date

## Contributing & Noncontributing Resources

District Name: **Jefferson**

Inventory Number: **F-2-039**

Address	Contributing Resource?	Map	Parcel	Block	Lot	Inventory No.
?136 on SDAT	Noncontributing	0084	0022			
	Contributing	0084	0049			
	Contributing	0084	0129			
	Contributing	0084	0133			
	Noncontributing	0084	0135			
	Noncontributing	0084A	0072			
	Noncontributing	0084A	0073			
	Noncontributing	0084A	0074			
	Contributing	0084A	0084			
	Noncontributing	0084A	0085			
lot	Noncontributing	0084A	0089			
	Noncontributing	0084A	0092			
	Noncontributing	0084A	0093			
	Contributing	0084A	0096			
lot	Contributing	0084A	0119			
		0084A	0148			
	Noncontributing	0084A	0151			
		0084A	0153			
JEFFERSON PIKE not on SDAT	Contributing	0084A	0156			
	Contributing	0084A	0157			
	Contributing	0084A	0162			
	Contributing	0084A	0164			
	Contributing	0084A	0118			
3641 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084	0194		3	
3643 JEFFERSON PIKE	Noncontributing	0084	0194		4	
3645 JEFFERSON PIKE	Noncontributing	0084	0194		2	
3649 JEFFERSON PIKE	Noncontributing	0084	0194		1	
3653 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0122			
3655 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0121			
3705 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0069			
3707 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0117			

## Contributing & Noncontributing Resources

District Name: Jefferson

Inventory Number: F-2-039

Address	Contributing Resource?	Map	Parcel	Block	Lot	Inventory No.
3710 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084	0127			
3710 JEFFERSON PIKE	Noncontributing	0084	0128			
3714 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084	0129			
3715 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0101			
3718 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084	0130			
3719 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0100			
3722 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084	0132			
3723 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0099		60	
3727 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0098			
3729 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0097			
3732 JEFFERSON PIKE	Noncontributing	0084	0134		8A	
3735 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0095			
3739 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0094			
3742 JEFFERSON PIKE ?135 on SDAT	Contributing	0084	0136			
3802 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0139			
3806 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0140			
3807 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0091			
3809 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0090			
3812 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0141			
3814 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0142			
3816 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0143			
3817 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0088		48	
3819 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0087			
3822 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0144			
3824 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0145			
3825 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0086			
3828 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0146			
3830 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0147		19	
3834 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0149			
3836 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0150			
3842 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0083			
3843 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0082			



## Contributing & Noncontributing Resources

District Name: Jefferson

Inventory Number: F-2-039

Address	Contributing Resource?	Map	Parcel	Block	Lot	Inventory No.
3845 JEFFERSON PIKE	Noncontributing	0084A	0081			
3848 JEFFERSON PIKE		0084A	0152			
lot						
3851 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0077			
3854 JEFFERSON PIKE		0084A	0154			
lot						
3856 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0155			
3857 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0076			
3859 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0075			
3870 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0158			
3872 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0159			
3873 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0071			
3876 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0160			
3878 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0161			
3879 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0070			
3882 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0163			
3885 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0068			
3887 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0067			
3890 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0165			
3891 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0066			
3905 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084	0023			
3907 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084	0024			
3909 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084	0025			
3913 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084	0026			
3995 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084A	0065			
4001 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084	0027			
4003 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084	0028			
4005 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084	0113			
4007 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084	0029			
4009 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084	0030			
4011 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084	0031			
4013 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0084	0059			
4719 OLD MIDDLETOWN ROAD	Contributing	0084A	0138			

## Contributing & Noncontributing Resources

District Name: **Jefferson**

Inventory Number: **F-2-039**

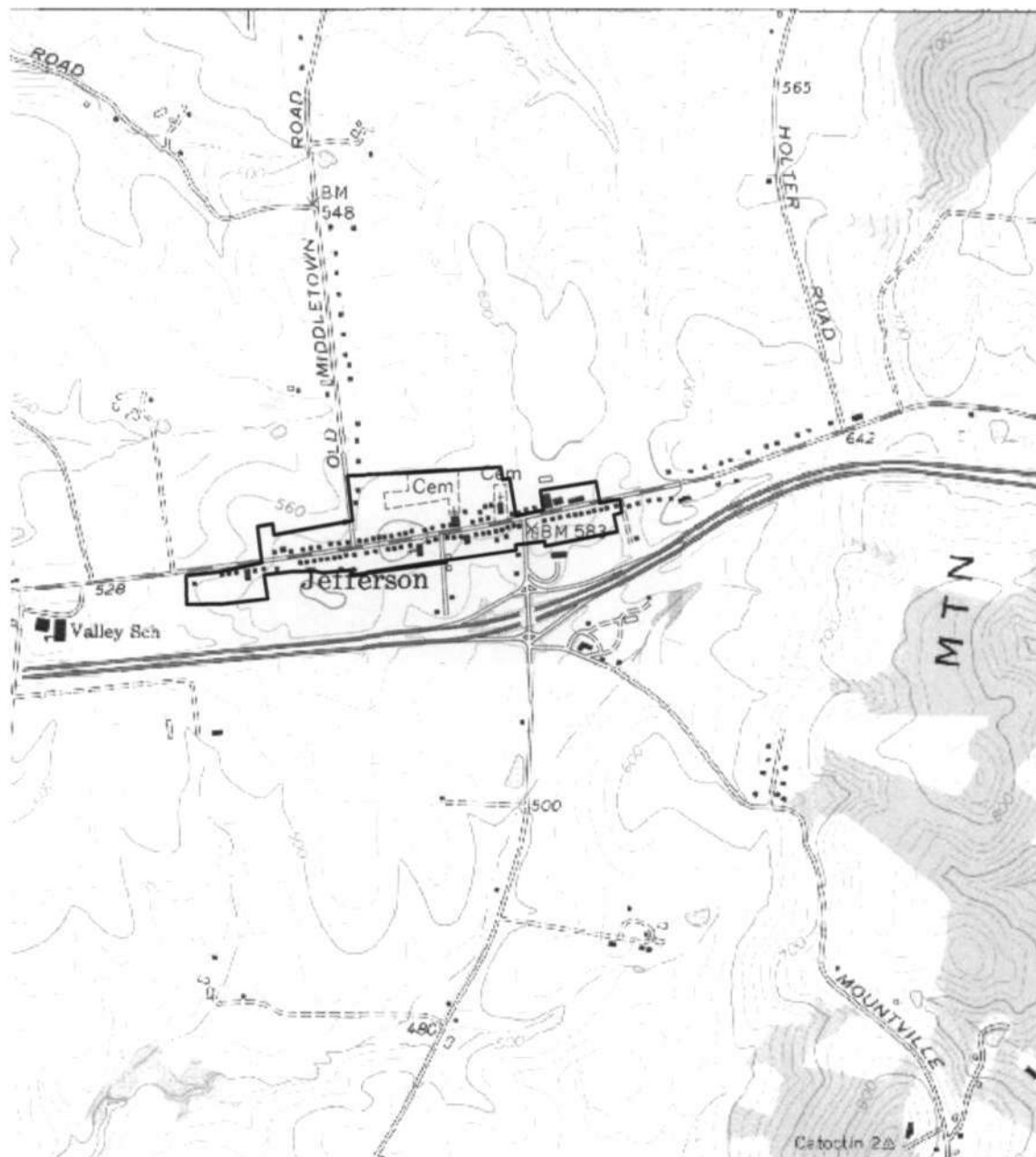
Address	Contributing Resource?	Map	Parcel	Block	Lot	Inventory No.
4723 OLD MIDDLETOWN ROAD	Noncontributing	0084	0047			

F-2-039

Jefferson Historic District

Frederick County

Point of Rocks USGS Quadrangle



Jefferson is a district of about 99 principal structures, of which 85 (86%) contribute to its significance as an excellent example of a linear turnpike town of the late 18th century through the early 20th century. The district and the town are laid out in a clearly defined plan of rectangular lots along both sides of the former Frederick-Harper's Ferry road (now Jefferson Pike). Including a 1774 town plan under the name of New Town and an extension of 1795, called New Freedom, the 1832 plan of Jefferson is still clearly evident. The structural types include dwellings, shops, outbuildings, warehouses, auto repair shops and showrooms, churches, and cemeteries. The dates of the buildings reflect the period ca. 1775 to ca. 1941. Styles represented in the survey district are vernacular interpretations of Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Renaissance Revival, Queen Anne, and the bungalow style of early 20th century mail-order designs. The prominent buildings are the ca. 1830 Methodist Episcopal Church; the 1866 St. Paul's Lutheran Church; the 1840 Lutheran Parsonage, an excellent example of the Greek Revival style; the 1841 Evangelical and Reformed Church (Church of Christ); the ca. 1907 H.C. Summers feed and farm supply warehouse; 3719-3723 Jefferson Pike, examples of the Renaissance Revival style; 3893 Jefferson Pike, an example of the vernacular Federal style; 3870 Jefferson Pike, a residence with an adjoining shop of about 1815-1820; and 3733 Jefferson Pike, a probable Sears, Roebuck & Co. mail-order house of about 1930-40.

F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Jefferson

Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery  
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:

Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815

Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Modern Period A.D. 1930 - Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Economic (Commercial)

Religion

Resource Types:

Category: District

Environment: Village

Function and Use:

Domestic/single dwelling/residence

Domestic/secondary structure/smokehouse

Commerce/trade/department store/general store

Commerce/trade/specialty store/auto showroom

Religion/religious structure/church

Religion/church-related residence/parsonage

Funerary/cemetery/cemetery

Known Design Source: Sears, Roebuck and Company "Crescent" Honor Bilt  
house design (3733 Jefferson Pike)

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Jefferson Survey District

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number 3641-4013 Jefferson Pike; 4719 Old Middletown Road ☐ not for publicationcity, town Jefferson ☐ vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Multiple property owners

street &amp; number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber

street &amp; number 100 W. Patrick Street folio

city, town Frederick state Maryland 21701

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Jefferson Historic District F-2-39 (originally assigned F-3-49)

date 1978-80 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Md. SHPO

city, town Crownsville state Maryland

## 7. Description

Survey No. F-2-39

### Condition

☒ excellent  
☒ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved      date of move \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 85

The Jefferson Survey District covers approximately 60 acres in the town of Jefferson, encompassing approximately 99 structures, of which 85 (86%) are contributing resources. The district and the town are linear in form, lining both sides of Jefferson Pike (MD 180), an 18th century turnpike route between Frederick and Harper's Ferry on the Potomac River. The town is located about 5 miles southwest of Frederick city on the west side of Catoclin Mountain in the Middletown Valley of Frederick County, Maryland. The district is primarily residential in use, but also includes three active churches, several small businesses, a feed and agricultural supply warehouse, a few professional offices in converted residences, and, among the 14 non-contributing resources, a modern bank, a convenience store, several residences, and an apartment complex. The district essentially is two rows of structures on the north and south sides of Jefferson Pike, with two major intersecting roads, Lander Road and Old Middletown Road, at opposite ends of the center of town. The surroundings of the town are generally open agricultural fields, although new residential subdivisions are located adjacent to the district on the north side off Old Middletown Road. South of the southern boundary is Maryland Route 340, a modern four-lane divided highway. Adjacent to the southern boundary on Lander Road but not included in the district are a service station, the Ruritan Club buildings, and the volunteer fire company. At the east end of the district, the boundary is located at the point where a predominance of post-1941 structures becomes apparent. At the western boundary, the open grounds of the modern Valley Elementary School on the south side of MD 180 and open agricultural fields on the north side provide a clear end to the fairly regular development of the district. This survey district is a revision of the one outlined in the 1980 MHT Inventory form.

The town of Jefferson was platted originally as "New Town" in 1774 by Leonard Smith for Mrs. Eleanor Medley. Consisting of 40 lots between Old Middletown Road and Lander Road, it was clearly sited to serve and be served by the turnpike road. In 1795, New Freedom, an addition of 22 lots at the western end of the original section, was platted by Elias DeLashmutt. In 1832, a combined plat of the town of Jefferson, named for Thomas Jefferson by Dr. Charles McGill, a local admirer, was filed in the Land Records. The simple rectangular nature of the plan is still the determining factor in the visual aspect of Jefferson. Single ranks of houses line the main road, with the few setbacks being near the churches and modern developments and structures. The turnpike historically was lined also with large trees, but widening of the road through the mid-20th century has eliminated most of these except near the east and west ends of the survey district.

The buildings range in date from the last quarter of the 18th century through about 1940. The earliest structures were log and stone; many of the buildings now have modern artificial siding covering the logs. Brick was used

(Continued on separate sheet)



# 8. Significance

Survey No. F-2-39

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	C. 1774-1941	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	
and/or		
Applicable Exception:	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance:	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Jefferson Survey District is an excellent example of the linear turnpike town which developed in Frederick County beginning in the second half of the 18th century, continuing into the early 20th century with alterations for increasing vehicular traffic as the automobile became more common. The New Town plan of 1774 was extremely simple, a series of rectangular lots laid out on either side of the existing Frederick-Harper's Ferry road. This is still strongly evident in the single lines of principal structures along the present Jefferson Pike. In 1795, the extension of the town by the New Freedom plat was laid out on the same lines, resulting in a continuation of the single rows west of Old Middletown Road. Jefferson has a considerable variety of structures, primarily residential, religious, and commercial, which reflect the town's original plan and the architectural stylistic influences of several periods in its development. The last quarter of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th are represented by brick, log, stone, and frame dwellings, shops, and outbuildings in vernacular interpretations of the Federal and early Greek Revival styles. The mature Greek Revival style and the Gothic Revival are evident in the churches, the Lutheran Parsonage, and several dwellings dating from the 1820's to the 1850's. The Renaissance Revival style of the 1850's and 1860's had its influence primarily in window treatments and molding styles on traditional building forms. From about 1870 to 1900, the Queen Anne and other historical revival styles predominated in alterations to earlier structures and new buildings. In the 20th century, the bungalow, represented in Jefferson by a Sears, Roebuck, & Co. mail-order house, became a popular style. With the advent of the automobile, functionally designed auto repair and showroom buildings and the H.C. Summers farm supply store adapted to the machine age.

Several other linear towns exist in Frederick County, including Woodsboro, Libertytown, Johnsville, Petersville, Middletown, and Myersville. Jefferson, because of its siting in open agricultural land, is the most striking of the group in its linearity. The only other town to approach this quality is Johnsville, which has a less varied architectural development because of its somewhat more remote location. Jefferson has a historical reputation of being one of the rougher turnpike towns, with several taverns over the years. The appellation New Town Trap, or just Trap, appears on the 1808 Varle map, and local tradition states this referred to robberies and attacks on travelers in New Town. This sinister

(Continued on separate sheet)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-2-39

Bond, Isaac, Map of Frederick County, 1858.

Jefferson, 1774-1974. Jefferson Ruritan Club History Book Committee, 1974.

King, Marina, Sears, Roebuck and Company Mail Order House Survey in Prince George's County, Maryland. Maryland - National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 1988, p. 55 (Continued on separate sheet)

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 60 acres  
Quadrangle name Point of Rocks, Md. - Va.Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A 

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Zone Easting NorthingB 

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Zone Easting NorthingC 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundary as shown on attached USGS quad including most concentrated area of town's contributing resources.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Frederick County Planning &amp; Zoning Dept. date November 1991

street &amp; number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958

city or town Frederick state Maryland 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DHCP/DHCE  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
301-514-7600

7.1 Description (Continued)

mostly beginning about 1800. Williams and McKinsey's History of Frederick County (1910) states that in 1800 only four houses stood in (then) New Town (p. 333). It is possible that parts of existing houses may pre-date 1800, but research to verify this has not yet been done.

Brick structures include several dwellings ranging in date from about 1815 to the 1860's, the Evangelical and Reformed Church, now the Church of Christ (1841), St. Paul's Lutheran Church (1866), and the Lutheran Parsonage (1847). Frame structures began to be more common about 1850 and some brick veneer and concrete block buildings were erected in the first and second quarters of the 20th century. Stylistically, the early buildings show a strong influence of the Federal and late Georgian styles, while from about 1820 to about 1850, the Greek Revival style is represented, principally in decorative details, such as the fine door of 3828 Jefferson Pike. The Lutheran Parsonage is the town's best example of the Greek Revival style. The Renaissance Revival is evident in the Palladian windows of 3719 and 3723 Jefferson Pike. The Queen Anne influence is also strongly represented in the several residences with corner towers, shingled gables, and scroll-sawn brackets, bargeboards, and other trim. Bungalows and cottages probably built with mail-order plans and materials also exist in the district and are best represented by 3733 Jefferson Pike, which is apparently a Sears, Roebuck & Co. design.

The general condition of the buildings is good, although most have been altered with new siding, roofing materials, and rear or side additions. Outbuildings are primarily garages, storage sheds, and small barns. One log smokehouse still exists behind 3807 Jefferson Pike and others may be present with exterior siding. In terms of losses, the scattered open spaces suggest that the lines of facades may have been more regular. Three controversial losses in the late 1980's and in 1991 were the Francis Hoffman House ("Todd Inn"), the Commercial State Bank building, and the Haller Store and Residence. The Hoffman House stood on the north side of Jefferson Pike facing Lander Road. It was a five-bay, two-story brick house with double entrances in the south facade and was widely reputed to have been a tavern on the turnpike. Millard Rice's research in New Facts and Old Families (1976) tends not to support this use, and suggests a date of about 1840 for the main section (p.51). It was demolished in the late 1980's in spite of considerable local opposition to the action. The Middletown Valley Bank likewise demolished both the 1916 Commercial State Bank building (F-2-41) and the neighboring Haller Store and Residence (ca. 1870; F-2-42). The bank was the first bank erected in Jefferson and the only contributing resource of its type in the district. The Haller Store was the best preserved example of a commercial storefront of the period 1865-1900. Both the bank and the store/residence combination were documented to some extent prior to demolition, with the records held primarily in the Frederick County Department of Planning and Zoning Historic Sites Survey and the MHT Inventory. The site, immediately south of the Lutheran cemetery, is currently under construction for a new bank building.

Following are brief descriptions of the principal structures in the survey district:



7.2 Description (Continued)

Heffner's Garage (Jefferson Auto Service), 4013 Jefferson Pike: This is a 1938 rusticated concrete block building with one story and a stepped north parapet wall pierced by an automobile entrance. The windows are multiple light metal industrial sash and the roof is standing seam metal. The functional form and details of the garage are typical of other early 20th century commercial buildings in the district.

H.C. Summers & Co., north side of Jefferson Pike, east of Lander Road: The original building of the Summers Company is a one-story frame feed warehouse built about 1907. The building has several extensions with higher sections projecting from the roof for grain storage and a separate metal grain elevator on the north side of the building. An extended metal roof on the south side shelters the loading area. The exterior walls have vertical board siding, as well as some sections of horizontal siding and concrete block. The firm sold coal, flour, machinery, and farm equipment as well as feed and grain and is still operating.

3907 and 4003 Jefferson Pike: Two good examples of the Queen Anne style in residences in the district, the two have prominent front gables with arched windows, shingled surfaces in the gables, one-story verandas, hipped roofs, and, in 3907, a corner turret with conical roof. They were probably built during the period 1875-1900.

Methodist Episcopal Church (Jefferson United Methodist Church), north side of Jefferson Pike: The stone, one-story church was built about 1830. It has coursed rubble walls and a projecting foyer on the south. The doorway and the windows have pointed arches, a simple vernacular Gothic Revival detail. At the rear of the church is a new one-story flat roofed addition. Set well back from the road, the church was undoubtedly sited for horse and wagon parking in front and for distance from the noise of the turnpike. A small cemetery is located behind the church with the earliest burials from about 1827.

3891 Jefferson Pike: This two-story brick residence is an excellent representative of the period 1815-1840. It has five bays with a center entrance and entry porch, interior end chimneys, and a standing seam metal gable roof. The 6/6 windows have plain wood lintels and sills. In context with the flanking houses, which are frame or log and have three bays and one-story porches, the brick house indicates a possibly higher level of prosperity than the somewhat earlier neighboring structures.

3870 Jefferson Pike: The two-story brick house was probably built about 1815-1820 and has three bays with a side bay entrance. The one-story porch and a two-story bay window on the west elevation were probably added in the 1850's. The house has 6/6 sash with shutters and a dentil molding at the cornice. The roof is standing seam metal with a single interior chimney on the west end. Adjoining the house on the west is a small brick shop building with 1-1/2 stories and two bays. The roof slopes toward the back of the structure. The windows on the first story are 6/6 and the half-story has 3/3 sash. The use of the shop has not yet been researched, but it is clearly one of the best examples in the district of an early commercial building.

### 7.3 Description (Continued)

Lutheran Parsonage, north side of Jefferson Pike, east of Lutheran Church: The Parsonage was built about 1840 and is the best example of the Greek Revival style in the district. It has 1-1/2 stories with twin end pavilions of two bays each with complete pediments linked by a recessed one-story section containing the double-doored entrance under an integral porch with Doric columns. A single chimney rises from the center of the one-story section. The roof is standing seam metal and the sash is 6/6 except in the pediments, which have single 3/3 windows.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, north side of Jefferson Pike: The brick church was built in 1866 to replace an 1840's structure. The main floor sits over a raised basement level which contains the entrance. The south elevation has three bays with large rectangular windows and molded hoods. In the gable is a small rose window. The side elevations have four bays each. The prominent cornice returns on the south elevation and the standing seam roof is crowned with a three-level belfry terminated by a conical roof and finial cross.

Evangelical and Reformed Church (Church of Christ), south side of Jefferson Pike: Built in 1841 as the Evangelical and Reformed Church, the brick church has one story with a three-bay main elevation dominated by the projecting foyer at the base of the bell tower. The tower and foyer were added in 1872. The windows have slightly pointed arches, as does the belfry. The belfry roof has a shingled steeple terminated by a finial cross.

3836 Jefferson Pike: The home of Dr. Charles McGill, this two-story brick house was built about 1820. It has four bays with plain lintels and bulls-eye corner blocks. The entrance has sidelights and transom. The standing seam metal roof has two interior chimneys at each gable end. The double-sided brick stoop is a modern addition. The sash is 6/6. This house is also a good example of the typical residence of the town's well-to-do citizens in the first quarter of the 19th century.

3828-3834 Jefferson Pike: This row of four buildings is a good cross-section of the residential types in the survey district. Represented are a five-bay brick house with double entrances, traceried transoms, and a finely molded cornice, built about 1830, and a second brick house at 3828 with three bays and a one-story porch sheltering a textbook example of a Greek Revival door with fret design. The other houses have asbestos shingle siding and one-story porches, with possibly log structures under the artificial siding.

3820 Jefferson Pike: This two-story log or frame residence may have once had a store in the west end, where a second doorway with a transom is located. In all, the house has six bays with a partially enclosed foyer sheltering the main entrance. The siding is vinyl and the roof is standing seam metal with five interior end chimneys. The sash is 6/6.

Hemp Butcher Shop (Adrienne's Flowers), north side of Jefferson Pike, west of Old Middletown Road: This small frame shop building has three bays with a central entrance and replaced 1/1 windows on either side of the modern door.

7.4 Description (Continued)

The siding is aluminum. The gable has vertical siding and a single, pointed arch window. The roof is standing seam metal. A concrete block one-story addition adjoins the east elevation. Built about 1840, the shop and the demolished Abraham Hemp residence were already extant when Hemp bought the property in 1848.

3733 Jefferson Pike: This 1-1/2 story frame house is probably a Sears, Roebuck & Co. Honor Bilt design for their mail order house plan division. "The Crescent" bungalow had five rooms in a three-bay facade house with a projecting front entry porch with double columns. The Jefferson example has plain square posts. The windows are in three-part arrangements with replacement sash. The siding was originally wood, but is now covered with artificial siding and the roof is composition. Built about 1930-1940.

3719 and 3723 Jefferson Pike: The two houses each have 2-1/2 stories and a frame structure. No. 3719 has a gable facade with a wrapped one-story porch and a two-bay main elevation. The roof is standing seam metal with a central chimney. The front gable has a three-part, round-arched window. No. 3723 has a three-bay facade with a center chimney, one-story porch and a bracketed cornice. The three-part gable windows in the east and west elevations are similar to that at 3719. These two houses have the most prominent Renaissance Revival influence, as indicated in the unusual Palladian window treatment.

8.1 Significance (Continued)

association, while probably not unique to Jefferson, is stronger than in other Frederick County towns of the same general history. Jefferson also is notable for being the site of an early African-American church, Holland (or Hollins) Chapel (now demolished), which stood on Old Middletown Road just north of the survey district. Apparently built in 1853, the church was cited by a disgruntled citizen in an 1854 letter to the Frederick Examiner as fostering loose living and crime among both slaves and free blacks. This suggests the growing fears of slaveholders regarding the slavery issue, feelings which were widespread and led ultimately into the controversies preceding the Civil War. Again, this was not unique to Jefferson, but is a clear indicator of the local effect of social and political tensions in the 1850's.



Jefferson Survey District  
Frederick County

Survey No. F-2-39

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Land Records of Frederick County

Rice, Millard M. New Facts and Old Families, privately published, 1976.

Titus, C.O., Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

Varle, Map of Frederick and Washington Counties 1808

Williams, T.J.C. and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, Vol. 1, 1910. Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1979.

F-2-39

~~F-3-49~~

Jefferson Historic District  
5 miles southwest of Frederick  
Private

The town of Jefferson consists of approximately seventy-five brick, stone, and clapboard covered log structures primarily built in the first three quarters of the nineteenth century. Most buildings are three, four, or five bays wide with gable roofs, random stone foundations set close to the street, and one story frame Victorian porches.

Of particular importance to the town are the Greek Revival Lutheran Parsonage, built in 1848, the Federal style home of Dr. Charles McGill with colonnaded and multilighted light transom entrance, the Federal style Keefer Crampton House with double entrance, Flemish bond brickwork and ornate tracery work in the transom, the Halfdan Zimmerman House, a large two story frame building with ornate bracketed cornice and side Palladian windows, and the Maryland National Bank, Albert Bussard Home and General Store, and Eugene Hale House, a row of late nineteenth century commercial and residential structures which have remained unchanged.

Jefferson, a drovers' town lining both sides of Jefferson Pike between Frederick and Harpers Ferry, was a settlement as early as the 1770's taking the land grant name "Low Land" for the twenty lot town. "Low Land" was never recorded. In 1787 the community, New Town was laid out on the "Low Land" parcels and numbered forty lots. In 1795 Elias DeLashmutt laid out another town immediately west of New Town and was named "New Freedom." In 1831 the two towns were incorporated as Jefferson by the Maryland State legislature being named after patriot, Thomas Jefferson.

The town continued to grow until the late nineteenth century and except for a few residences built in the twentieth century remains relatively unchanged from its size on the 1873 Titus Atlas map of the town. Jefferson has always served primarily as an agricultural community servicing the rich farms which surround the town.

---

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

## INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Jefferson Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Jefferson Pike and Lander Road

CITY, TOWN

5 mi. s/w of Frederick VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Frederick

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT  
☐ BUILDING(S)  
☐ STRUCTURE  
☐ SITE  
☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC  
☒ PRIVATE  
☐ BOTH  
**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**  
☐ IN PROCESS  
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED  
☐ UNOCCUPIED  
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS  
**ACCESSIBLE**  
☐ YES: RESTRICTED  
☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED  
☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE  
☐ COMMERCIAL  
☐ EDUCATIONAL  
☐ ENTERTAINMENT  
☐ GOVERNMENT  
☐ INDUSTRIAL  
☐ MILITARY  
☐ MUSEUM  
☐ PARK  
☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
☐ RELIGIOUS  
☐ SCIENTIFIC  
☐ TRANSPORTATION  
☒ OTHER **Multiple Uses**

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple Owners

Telephone #:

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET &amp; NUMBER

North Court St.

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

F-2-39

## CONDITION

— EXCELLENT  
— GOOD  
— FAIR

— DETERIORATED  
— RUINS  
— UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

— UNALTERED  
— ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

— ORIGINAL SITE  
— MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The town of Jefferson consists of approximately seventy-five brick, stone, and clapboard covered log structures primarily built in the first three quarters of the nineteenth century. Most buildings are three, four, or five bays wide with gable roofs, random stone foundations set close to the street, and one story frame Victorian porches.

Of particular importance to the town are the Greek Revival Lutheran Parsonage, built in 1848, the Federal style home of Dr. Charles McGill with colonnaded and multilighted light transom entrance, the Federal style Keefer Crampton House with double entrance, Flemish bond brickwork and ornate tracery work in the transom, the Halfdan Zimmerman House, a large two story frame building with ornate bracketed cornice and side Palladian windows, and the Maryland National Bank, Albert Bussard Home and General Store, and Eugene Hale House, a row of late nineteenth century commercial and residential structures which have remained unchanged.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The town of Jefferson, a drovers' town lining both sides of Jefferson Pike between Frederick and Harpers Ferry, was a settlement as early as the 1770's taking the land grant name "Low Land" for the twenty lot town. "Low Land" was never recorded. In 1787 the community, New Town was laid out on the "Low Land" parcels and numbered forty lots. In 1795 Elias DeLashmutt laid out another town immediately west of New Town and was named "New Freedom." In 1831 the two towns were incorporated as Jefferson by the Maryland State legislature being named after patriot, Thomas Jefferson.<sup>1</sup>

The town continued to grow until the late nineteenth century and except for a few residences built in the twentieth century remains relatively unchanged from its size on the 1873 Titus Atlas map of the town. Jefferson has always served primarily as an agricultural community servicing the rich farms which surround the town.

<sup>1</sup>Jefferson 1774-1974, p. 5.

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Ed. by Ballentine, Jay N., Jefferson 1774-1974, Frederick County, Maryland,  
p. 5.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

clh

NAME / TITLE

Cherilyn E. Widell, Coordinator

ORGANIZATION

Frederick County Office of Historic Preservation

DATE

7/21/80

STREET & NUMBER

Winchester Hall, 12 E. Church St.

TELEPHONE

694-1063

CITY OR TOWN

Frederick

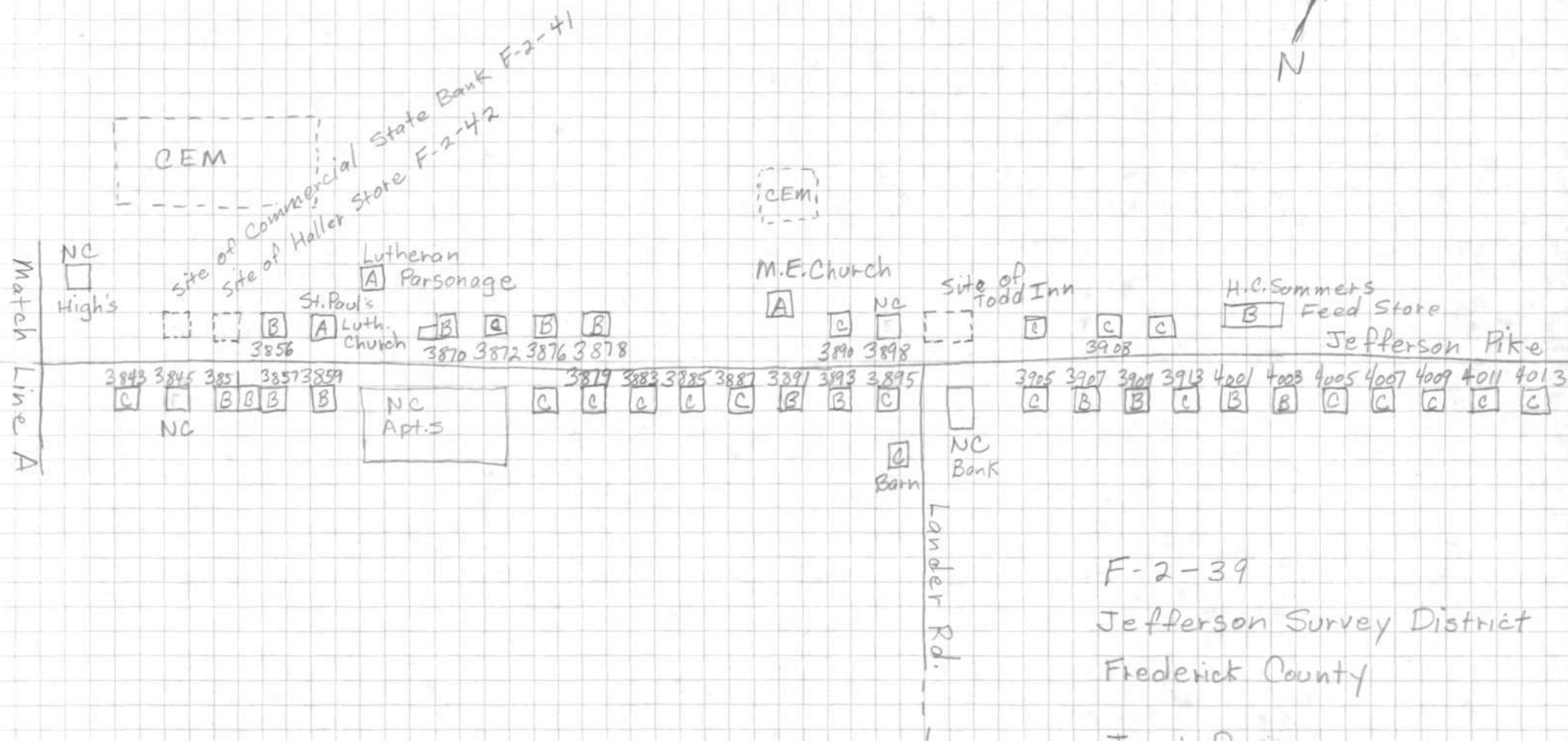
STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

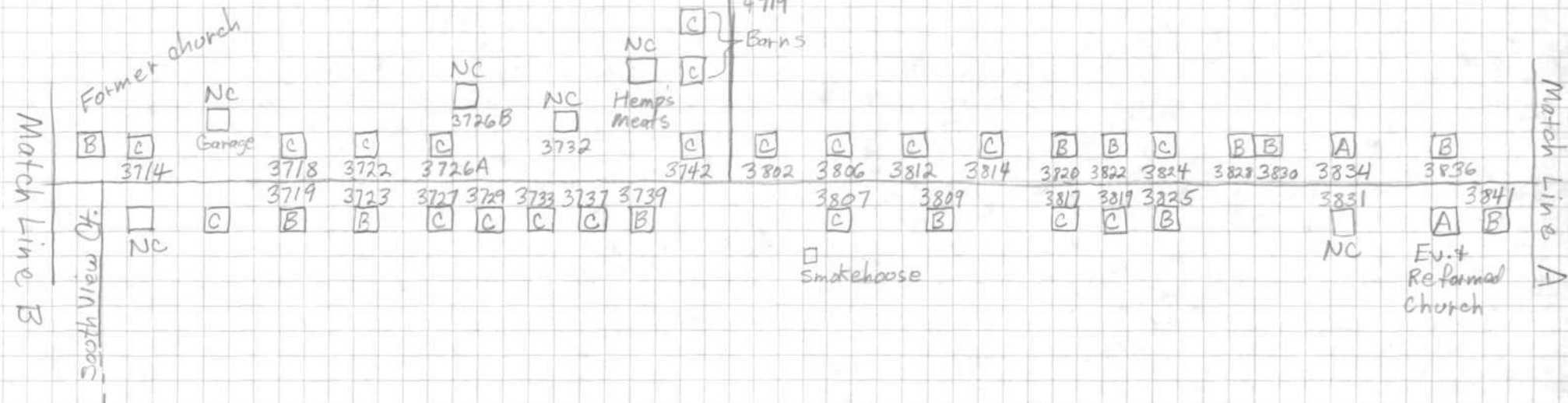
RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438



F-2-39  
 Jefferson Survey District  
 Frederick County

Janet Davis  
 August 29, 1991  
 Not to Scale  
 Sheet 1 of 3





F-2-39

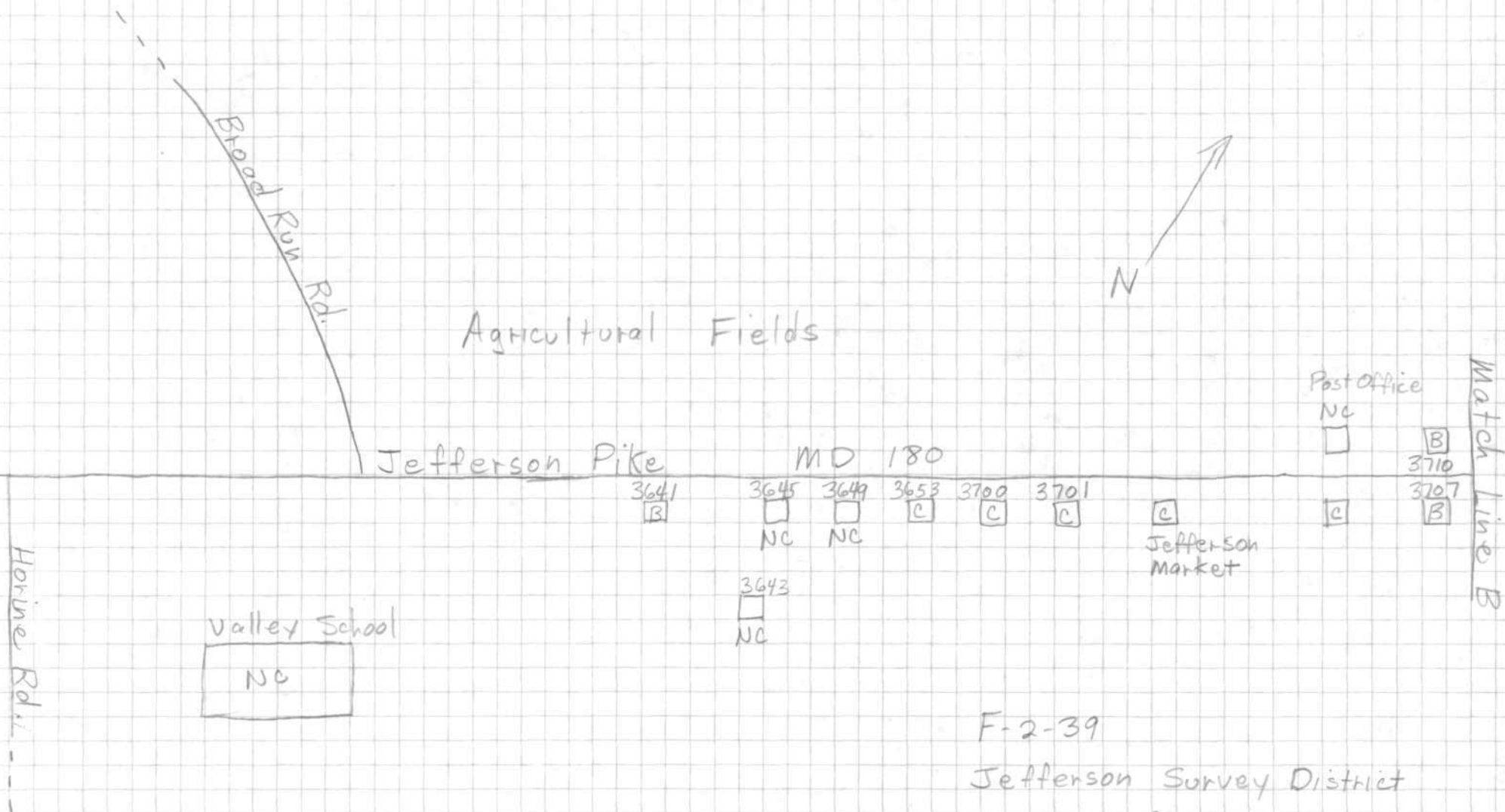
Jefferson Survey District  
Frederick County

Janet Davis

August 29, 1991

Not to Scale

Sheet 2 of 3



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District  
Frederick County

Janet Davis

August 29, 1991

Not to Scale

Sheet 3 of 3



F-2-39  
Jefferson Survey District  
Frederick County  
Varle, Map of Frederick and Washington  
Counties, 1808





District Nos. 10 and 6, and the northwest parts of 2, 4, 5 and 15, are mountainous, producing little but timber, except in the rich and beautiful Harbaugh and Eyler Valleys, about Wolfsville and Wolf's-tavern, and in a few other spots.

East of the Cotoctin Mountain come the "Red Lands," a narrow strip through Nos. 1 and 2, containing much Calico Marble; but extending over all the eastern parts of Nos. 4, 5 and 15, the northwest parts of 1, 17 and Carroll County, and formed from Red Clay Slates or Shales; rolling or hilly, and variable in productiveness, with Limestone near Mechanicstown, and rich Iron ore three miles south..

An almost unbroken ridge  
east of Woodsborough and  
Jessent, to

They should not be worried with long lessons, but should dwell upon a few things at a time, till they are well fixed in the mind; remembering that 5 new facts or clear ideas every day, will amount to more than 1500 in a year, or 15000 in 10 years, while scarcely 5000 important ones are found in the whole geography of the whole world.



F-2-39  
Jefferson Survey District  
Frederick County  
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858  
Detail of Jefferson town plan

Scale 1.

(Buckeystown Dist.)

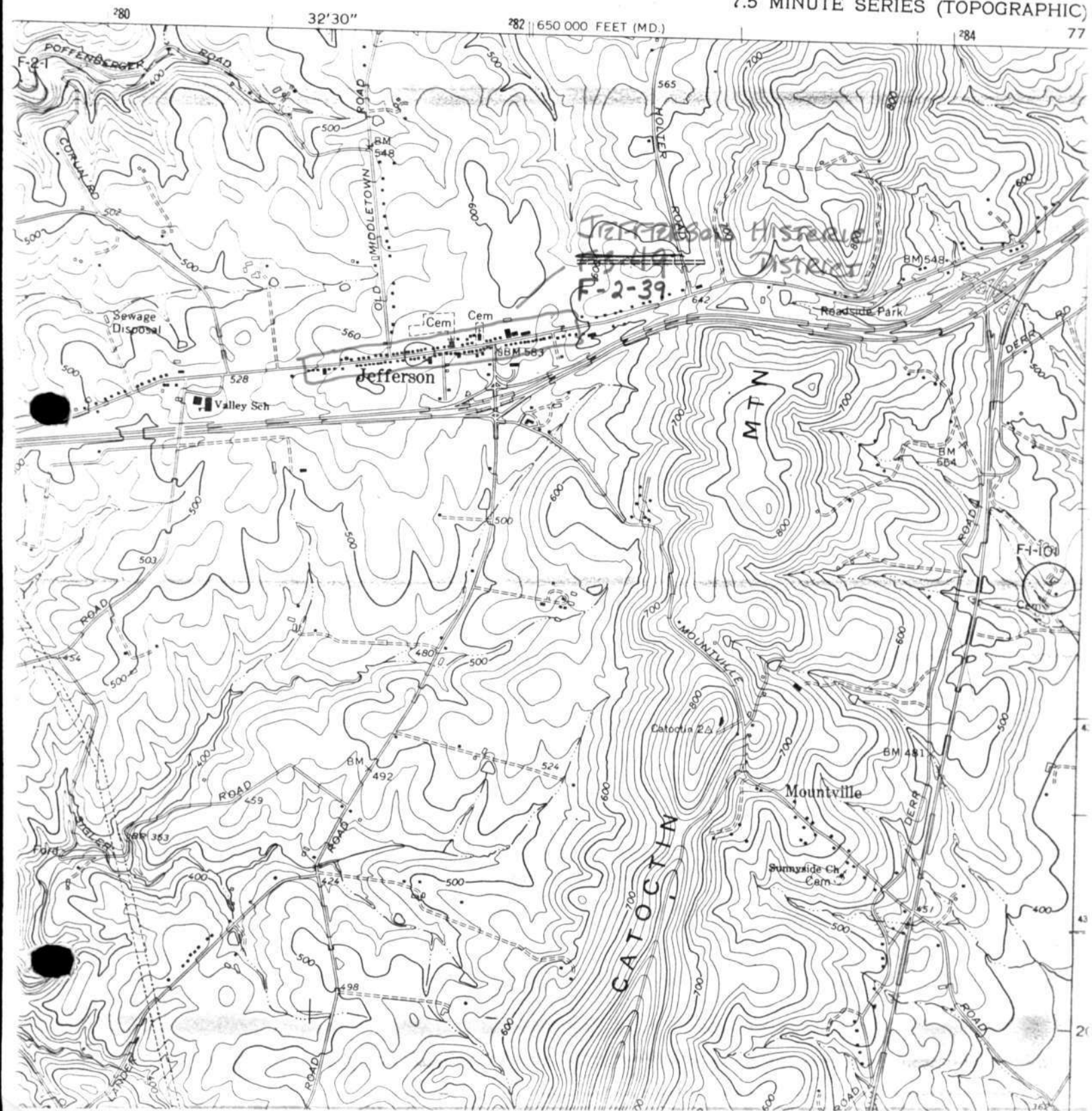
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

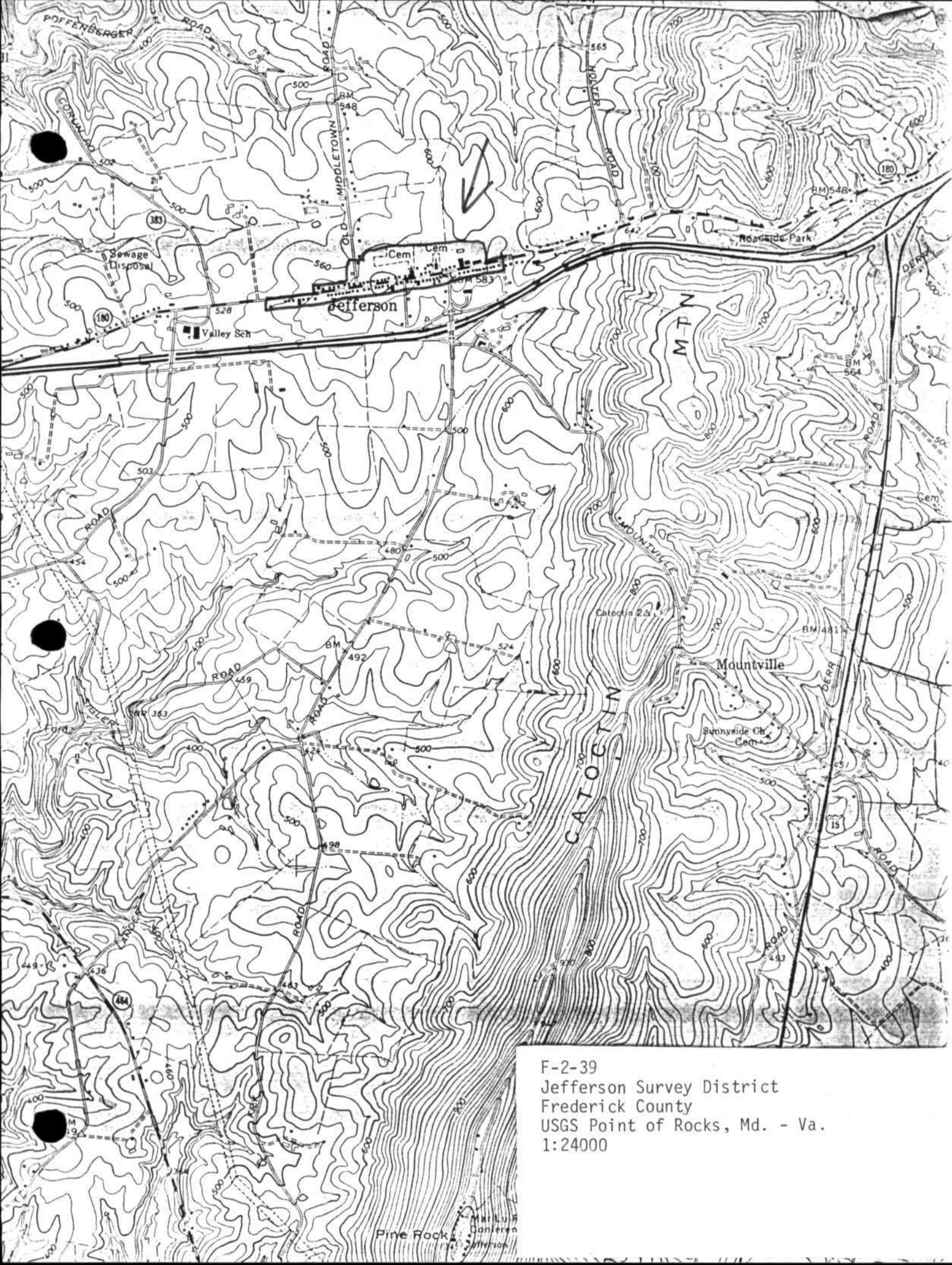






POINT OF ROCKS QUADRANGLE  
MARYLAND-VIRGINIA  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)





F-2-39  
Jefferson Survey District  
Frederick County  
USGS Point of Rocks, Md. - Va.  
1:24000





F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

4013 Jefferson Pike, northwest corner view

1/29



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

H.C. Summers & Co. Feed Store, Southeast corner  
View

2/29





F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

4003 Jefferson Pike, north elevation

3/29



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3907 Jefferson Pike, north elevation

4/29



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

View east on Jefferson Pike from Lander Rd.

5/29





F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

View west on Jefferson Pike from Lander Rd.

6/29



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Bank of Brunswick, Jefferson Pike at  
Lander Rd., intrusion example

7/29



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Methodist Church, South elevation

8/29





F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District  
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

3891 Jefferson Pike (second from left) in  
context, north elevation

9/29



F. 2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3876 Jefferson Pike (on left), south elevation

10/29



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo; Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3870 Jefferson Pike, south elevation

11/29





F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District  
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Apartment complex, Jefferson Pike, typical elevation  
intrusion example

12/29



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Lutheran Parsonage, south elevation  
3806 Jefferson Pike

13/29



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, south elevation

14/29





F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

View west on Jefferson Pike from St. Paul's  
Lutheran Church

15/29



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3851-3857 Jefferson Pike, north elevations

16/29



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO. Crownsville, Md.

3841 Jefferson Pike, north elevation

17/29





F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Evangelical & Reformed Church (Church of Christ)  
north elevation

18/29



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3836 Jefferson Pike, south elevation

19/29



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3828-3830-3834 Jefferson Pike, south  
elevations

20/29





F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3828 Jefferson Pike, door detail

21/29



F. 2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3820 Jefferson Pike, south elevation

22/29



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3807 Jefferson Pike, log smokehouse

23/29



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO Crownsville, Md.

Hemp Meats & outbuildings, Old Middle-  
town Road view from east

24/29





F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District  
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Original Hemp Butcher Shop, Jefferson Pike,  
South elevation

25/29



F. 2. 39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3733 Jefferson Pike, north elevation

26/29



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District  
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3726 A Jefferson Pike, south elevation  
27/29



F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3723 (left) and 3719 Jefferson Pike, north  
elevations

28/29





F-2-39

Jefferson Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

August 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

View east on Jefferson Pike from 3726A

Jeff. Pike

29/29



~~F-349~~ F-2-39

Jefferson Historic  
District

Int. JEFFERSON PIKE AND  
LANDER RD

VIEW looking west from  
that intersection

CFW 6/89



~~F-349~~ F-2-39

Jefferson Historic District  
Int. JEFFERSON PLACE

AND LAUDER ROAD  
When looking east from  
that intersection

CRW 6/80